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2018 CERTIFICATION

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		Consumer Confidence	e Report (CCR)	
		Statten Water Co	xociation	
		Public Water Syste		
_		# 34006		
		List PWS ID #s for all Community Wate		
mus requ	onsumer Confidence of be mailed or deli- nest. Make sure yo	king Water Act (SDWA) requires each Comm be Report (CCR) to its customers each year. It wered to the customers, published in a newsparu follow the proper procedures when distributed and Certification to the MSDH. Please of	Depending on the population served be aper of local circulation, or provided to ting the CCR. You must email, fax	by the PWS, this CCR
X	Customers wer	e informed of availability of CCR by: (Att	ach copy of publication, water bil	l or other)
	×	Advertisement in local paper (Attack		
		☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)		
		☐ Email message (Email the message	to the address below)	
		☐ Other		
	Date(s) custo	mers were informed: <u>06/05/2019</u>	/ /2019 /	/2019
	CCR was distr methods used	ributed by <u>U.S. Postal Service</u> or other	direct delivery. Must specify of	ther direct delivery
	Date Mailed/	Distributed: <u>0610512019</u>		
	CCR was distri	buted by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed: / /:	2019
		☐ As a URL	(P	rovide Direct URL)
		☐ As an attachment		
		☐ As text within the body of the email	message	
X	CCR was public	shed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of p	published CCR or proof of publica	ation)
	Name of New	spaper: The Impact (Laurel, MS)	:
	Date Publishe	ed: 06 10512019		
	CCR was poste	d in public places. (Attach list of location	Date Posted:/	/ 2019
	CCR was poste	d on a publicly accessible internet site at the	he following address:	
OE N	ATTELO A TION	//	(Pr	rovide Direct URL)
I her abov and	e and that I used di correct and is consis ealth, Bureau of Pub		rther certify that the information include	led in this CCR is true
8	zekiel De	one president	June 15, 2019	<u>}</u>
Nan	ne/Title (Board Pres	ident, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)	Dat	e
		Submission options (Select	one method ONLY)	
	Mail: (U.S.	Postal Service)	Email: water.reports@msdl	ı.ms.gov
	P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 3		Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 **Not a preferred method du	ue to poor clarity**

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

THE TITAW GAME

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hatten Water Assessment 1988 Hatten Water Association PWS#: 0340006 **April 2019**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ezekiel Dease at 601.580.6715. valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on Tuesday, May 21, 2019 at 6:00 P.M. at the Old Palestine Church Gym.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Hatten Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	1,			TEST RES	SULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic 10. Barium			0040	T				
	Contami	2015*	.0212	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2016/18	.1	0	ppm	-1-	1.3	ΛI – 1	2 0
16. Fluoride**					FF		1.5	AL=1	systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood
io. i luoride	N	2015*	.419	No Range	ppm		4		preservatives
17. Lead	N	001045					7		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	1	2016/18	1	0	ppb		0	AL=1	
									deposits
Disinfection Chlorine									-
MIDITIE	N	2018	1.3	.24- 2.18	mg/l	0	MDRL	=4 \	Water additive used to control
Most recent sam								W 10	nicrobes

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

The Hatten Water Association (PWSID 0340006), no longer adds fluoride to the drinking water system. Consult with your dentist, regarding this change with your water supply. They may propose additional supplements and suggest different treatment schedules. If you have children (starting at 6 months of age), their dentist may have alternative treatment suggestions to ensure the proper development of teeth as they grow. Be sure to talk to your dentist about in-office fluoride applications or dietary supplements. These necessary treatments may come at an increase cost.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Hatten Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Hatten Water Association PWS ID: 0340006 **April 2019**

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committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ezekiel Dease at 601-580-6715. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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Conterninant	Violation Y/N	Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit- Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0212	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N .	2015* .	1.1	No Range	ppb .	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18		0 . :	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2015"	.419	No Range	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; wat additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2016/18	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrector of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-Pr	odycts			t in the second			
Chlorine	N S	2016 1.3	3 - 2	4-2.18 m	2/1	O MEDR		inter additive used to control

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SERVICES OFFERED

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